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VOL. II NO. 150

The Hongkong Telegraph

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1947.

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Higher Taxation For Hongkong Necessary Says Bank Manager

SNOOPING BY MI-5

Stop Promotion Of Civil Servants

London, Mar. 27. Three scientist civil servants, it was disclosed to-day, have had promotion countermanded on the instructions of MI-5—the security branch of the British War Office military intelligence.

One, a temporary employee, has his recommendation for permanent employment cancelled and the promotion of two others to higher paid duties was stopped.

"It is strongly suspected that it is the colour of their politics that is regarded as non-acceptable," said an official of the Institute of Professional Civil Servants to Reuters.

The civil servant scientist who was doing temporary work qualified for employment on a permanent basis. He was notified that this was so and then it was revoked without any reason being given. He is known to be a member of the Communist Party.

"We could not get any satisfaction from the Government, so we referred the matter to a negotiating body who are taking the whole thing up," the official said. "The question arises whether the action of MI-5 is not an interference with the personal liberty of a subject."

ATOMIC ENERGY WORKERS
According to reports in a London evening newspaper to-day some workers are connected with the development of atomic energy research.

The reports followed the publication in the Communist Daily Workers that MI-5 had forced the dismissal of Communists from the civil service. The Daily Worker quoted Mr. Len White, Secretary of the Civil Service Clerical Association, as the source of its report.

According to Mr. White six Communists have been discharged from five others prevented from obtaining permanent employment in the civil service.

The General Secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants went this afternoon to the office of the British Treasury to discuss the question of suspension. Both he and Mr. White could not be reached this afternoon and would make no statements.

POLLITT'S PROMISE

Mr. Harry Pollitt, Secretary of the Communist Party of Great Britain, said: "I have no evidence that military intelligence has dismissed them because they are members of the Communist Party."

"If we find that this is so you can believe me that we shall 'get cracking' to stop it. I don't take a poor view of such bias taking place in Socialist Britain."

MI-5 is the undercover organisation responsible in wartime and peacetime for counter-espionage and for the preservation of all State secrets.

(Continued on Page 4)

No Hope For 73 Miners

Centralia, Illinois,
Mar. 27.

Seventy-eight miners are still trapped in the Centralia coal mine where an explosion on Tuesday entombed over 100 men underground. The men were stated by a rescue squad leader to-day to have "no chance at all."

The number of known dead was increased to 33 to-day when the bodies of 16 more miners were brought to the surface.—Reuters.

MORE BEVIN SPECULATION

Next Prime Minister?

London, Mar. 27. Speculation about the future of the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, is now acquiring a curious urgency, suggesting that very important persons are very busy. A few days ago, the News Chronicle exclusively predicted that Mr. Bevin would give up the Foreign Office to become the dynamic head of Britain's production drive, while to-night's Evening Standard exclusively predicted that he would become Prime Minister, changing places with Mr. Attlee.

Once again, Britain's press is full of Bevin.

This becomes perhaps more significant when seen against its background, the big rash of articles about Bevin articles copious and friendly regardless whether they appear in the Conservative, Liberal or Labour press, which broke out here just before the Moscow conference.

STRANGE "BUILD UP"

It was this unexpected "build-up" which aroused the wonder of Parliamentary circles and led to the specific speculations which are being aired to-day.

Why should Conservative papers devote columns to a description of Bevin? Apart from Mr. Bevin's value, which of course is very great, it must be recorded as only prudent to familiarise the Conservative rank and file with the possibility of Britain having for the first time in its history a Trade Unionist as Prime Minister.

Alternatively, if Mr. Bevin is being even considered as a dynamic of Britain's urgent production drive, an anti-Party build-up might well be considered essential.—United Press.

PROTESTS AGAINST POSSIBLE MORATORIUM LEGISLATION

Speaking at the 130th annual meeting of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation this morning, the Hon Mr. A. Morse, CBE, Chairman and Chief manager, said they must face the fact that higher taxation in Hongkong is necessary and that it can well be afforded by the colony, provided that persons on the lower scale of salaries and wages do not have their standard of living reduced as a result.

Mr. Morse said he would not make comment on the proposed Inland Revenue Ordinance apart from expressing the opinion that some form of taxation is obviously necessary.

Mr. Morse called attention to the following points in the Balance Sheet which was, he said, once more on the same lines as before the outbreak of the war with Japan, although even now it was "only possible to estimate the total extent of the losses incurred, and in this connection a sum of £1,125,000 had been transferred from the Reserve Fund to add to the Provisions for Contingencies."

Mr. Morse called attention to the increase of 34% in the total of the Balance Sheet from £94,500,000 to £126,600,000. The main factors attributing to this increase were Deposits and Note issue which were higher by £28,000,000 and £9,500,000 respectively. On the Assets side Cash in Hand had increased by £714 million, Securities by £12 million, Advances by £2 million, Certificates of Indebtedness by £84 million, Bills Receivable by £3 million, while Money at Call was down by £3 million.

CHINESE INDEBTEDNESS

Mr. Morse said that it would be observed that the Profit and Loss Account showed a profit arising from current transactions during the year of £1,459,002,703 after making certain transfers to Provisions for Contingencies. The Directors had therefore decided that the present position justified a dividend of £3 per share which at 1/22 1/2 amounts to H.K.\$7,700,842 and leaves the sum of H.K.\$1,841,861 to be carried forward.

Mr. Morse then drew attention to the opening of new branches of the Bank at Teluk Anson, Jesselton, Sandakan and Brunei, and said that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation had been formed in Hongkong and Singapore during 1946 to undertake all kinds of executorships and trustee business.

In speaking of conditions in Hongkong the Chairman expressed himself as well satisfied with the progress made in 1946. He mentioned the visit of the Governor of the Central Bank of China in December and hoped that the exchange of such visits would become a regular routine. The importance of a clear understanding between the Colony and the Chinese Government was emphasised.

TAXATION NECESSARY

Mr. Morse then dealt with various current topics. He referred to the need for higher taxation and expressed general approval of some form of taxation such as that proposed in the new Inland Revenue Ordinance. In discussing the moratorium legislation he said that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was not in a position to support the proposed legislation.

"I do feel however that as the finances of so many countries throughout the world are in a parlous state, every effort should be made to prevent the situation getting worse by the spread of further adverse financial developments in so large a sector of the world area. The problem is primarily one for China and the

main effort must of course come from her Government and her nationals, but outside financial help will undoubtedly be valuable if not essential when the right moment comes."

Mr. Morse then emphasised the importance of the export trade and he gave a cheerful picture of how the exports of Manchuria and Formosa might progress once satisfactory conditions were restored in those territories.

Dealing with the Chinese Government, Mr. Morse said: "There is, I am afraid, little hope of any action being taken to deal effectively with this debt until the political and currency situation in China has been cleared up. For the time being, the Chinese Government has to conserve its resources to meet urgent current requirements. However, there would be general satisfaction if the Chinese Government were to give some public assurance to bondholders that the latter's rights as established in the bonds they hold, will be maintained and will not be vitiated by the various Governmental or semi-Governmental loans and credits which have been concluded in the past year."

Mention was then made of the fact that the International group of Banks known as the China Consortium of 1920 had been finally dissolved during the year.

The Chairman of the Bank also referred to the indebtedness of the Chinese Government in respect of the liabilities of the former to British and American Settlements and British Concessions. He drew attention to the fact that when His Majesty's Government agreed to the transfer of the assets of the Settlements and Concessions they must surely have realised that the Chinese Government was not in a position to ensure the prompt payment of the debts secured thereon.

MR SLOSS ON TAXATION

Mr. D. J. Sloss, CBE, seconding the report and accounts, referred to taxation in the following terms: "We all hate to be taxed and we all want Hongkong to be better run with education, housing, medical care, policing. We want to see war damage made good. Our sentiments are contradictory. If we want a better Hongkong we have to pay for it, and I would assert as a clear lesson from the experience of the most progressive States that direct taxation can be more fairly adjusted to capacity to pay than indirect, and that of the forms of direct taxation, income has proved itself the most equitable."

"Every country has started by having to deal with serious evasion. We have to look no farther away than Ceylon and India to learn how effectively evasion can be dealt with."

"We hate taxation and quite rightly; but the way of social wisdom is to grin and bear it even if we know that for a year or two our neighbour evades it. They will get him. Remember the fate of the great Al Capone. He defeated the police and the law but the Income Tax got him. Think on his fate and be wise in time!"

In the course of his speech, Mr. Sloss suggested the Hongkong Bank should establish an economic inquiries branch, where properly coordinated and digested statistics of the agriculture, industries and commerce of these areas can be compiled and made available.

He added that the Bank has its home in all the countries of this area, it stands outside of political or personal interests, and it has a call upon many of high-trained ability. The Bank, he said, could erect a lighthouse guiding men to the shores of social and economic sanity.

(The text of the Hon. Mr. Morse's speech will be published together with other business transactions at the meeting, in the "South China Morning Post" to-morrow.)

ORGANISING ECONOMIC RECOVERY British Govt. Appoints A Super-Planner

London, Mar. 27.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, to-day appointed a super-planner to organise Britain's economic recovery and announced that the Government would further curtail export of coal and, for the first time in 21 years, probably even import coal.

Mr. Attlee also announced new restrictions on domestic use of gas and electricity in an attempt to save an additional 2,500,000 tons of coal during the summer economic crisis.

The Premier disclosed in the House of Commons the appointment of Sir Edwin Plowden, wartime chief executive officer in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, as Government's chief planning officer to co-ordinate the nation's efforts to overcome the worst economic crisis in its history.

Mr. Attlee made his announcement while the Trades Union Congress, which financial prop of the Labour Party, was criticising the Cabinet's already announced economic targets for 1947 as inadequate.

TUC DEMANDS

The TUC urged Government to raise its 1947 coal production target of 200,000,000 tons to 220,000,000 tons and demanded an increase in the capacity of railways and electricity supply industries for transportation and conversion of coal into electric power.

It said Government's statement that the nation could not afford shorter hours of work unless there were a corresponding increase in the output per man year was ambiguous. In most cases, shortening of the work week from 48 hours to 44 hours meant increases in production over a period, the TUC said.

Mr. Attlee said Sir Edwin Plowden would head Government's inter-departmental planning staff, which will be charged with developing a "long-term plan for use of the country's manpower and resources."

He said Sir Edwin would work directly under the Lord President of the Council, Mr. Herbert Morrison, and would have access to all Ministers concerned with production.

Mr. Attlee said the planning committee would correlate the activities of all Government departments in following through the "implications" of the Cabinet's economic survey.

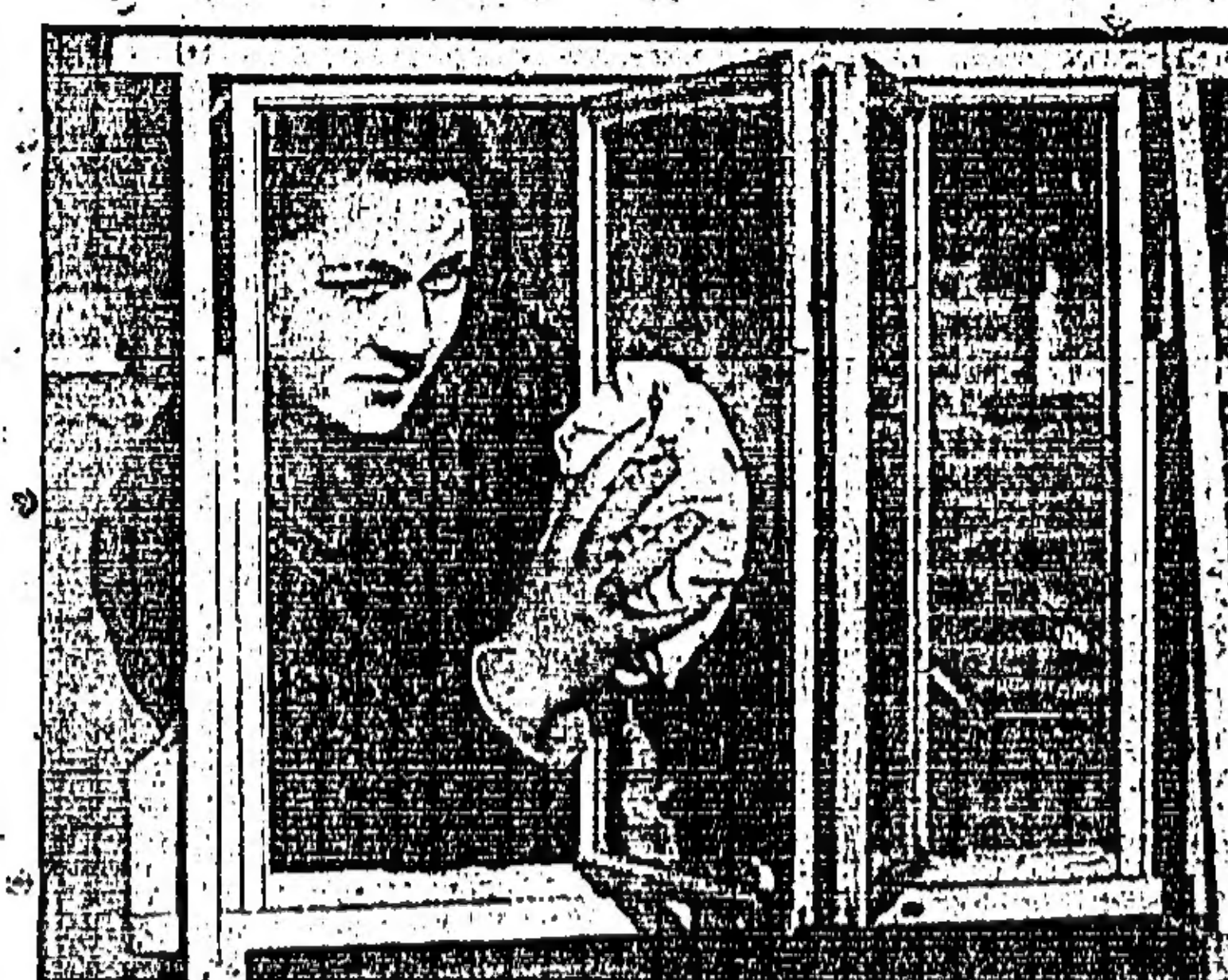
PRACTICAL APPROACH

"The approach must essentially be a practical one," Mr. Attlee said. "Both sides of industry will be kept in contact with the progress of the planning through the planning board."

As chief planning officer, Sir Edwin will become commander-in-chief in Government's battle to overcome Britain's worst economic crisis—a situation that threatens to get worse before it gets better.

Sir Edwin, who is in his early forties, was in private business before the war. He went to the Economic Warfare Ministry at the outbreak of hostilities and in 1940

NEW BRITISH INVENTION



Cleaning the outside of windows has always been a problem for the housewife, but a British designer has solved this difficulty, by inventing a new form of window which is hinged so as to enable the cleaning of the outside to be done from the inside. Picture shows a model of the new window.

Dissidents To Fight New Lab. Rebels

London, Mar. 27.

The spearhead members of the recent British Parliamentary Labour Party revolt on foreign policy—including its leader, burly, fair-haired R. H. Crossman—will launch a counter-attack on the Government's behalf against the new rebels on peacetime conscription, who are threatening to vote against the administration in the National Service Bill debate next week.

Major Woodrow Wyatt, Mr. Crossman and other Labour members who were identified with the original revolt against the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin's policy, will be ranged against the fresh rebel band which is resisting the peacetime conscription and demanding service reforms, when the private meeting of 400 Labour members of Parliament takes place next Monday.

The standpoint of Mr. Crossman and his friends is that for them to resist the peacetime conscription bill would be to make nonsense of their original revolt.

NEW REBELS SPLIT

The new rebels are divided into several sections and their total is estimated at from 80 to 100. Some of the rebels are led by the Welshman Rhys Davies, and others by O. K. Zilliacus, a former British Intelligence officer in the war. This group is not against the principle of peacetime conscription but thinks that Britain's manpower cannot stand it longer than eight months as a period of service, compared with the 18 months proposed.

The government is expected to take a strong stand against the rebels, whose proposals it considers are impracticable in view of Britain's world commitments and obligations. If the revolt goes to the length of a vote against the Government the Cabinet may have to consider afresh the question of influencing the re-imposition of Parliamentary party control that was talked about a year ago.—Reuters.

Sabotage Rife In British-Occupied Germany

Düsseldorf, Mar. 27.

Food trains have been disappearing on their way from North Germany to the Ruhr, a senior British official said tonight when he disclosed that the British authorities are investigating possible sabotage in the biggest food crisis the Ruhr has yet experienced.

"Farmers have been failing to collect crops and millers and bakers have been failing to report the stocks they hold," he said. "All these factors tend to make the British incline towards the suggestion that there may be deliberate sabotage."

The crisis was partly due to the winter conditions which hampered distribution and partly to bad organisation and disobedience to instructions by Germans.

The official said: "We already have evidence to believe that the food demonstrations and strikes that have been taking place in the Ruhr cities this week are political and organised."

The Ruhr was down to a few days' food supply and the prospects of improvement in the next few weeks were "not at all optimistic."

"It is the most serious crisis we have had so far," he added. "Some weeks ago certain towns were getting only a few tons of food daily in place of the normal 1,500, and the position has worsened since then. While under British supervision in the last quarter of 1946 farmers collected 312,000 tons of indigenous grain crops out of the target of 317,000 and just above 1,000 tons of other work to be done in the fields. The responsibility for collection passed to the German authorities of January 1 and from that date until March 15 only 102,000 tons were collected out of a target of 167,000 and during those months there was nothing the farmers could be doing.—Reuters.

EDITORIAL

Lukewarm Criticism

THE community's selected spokesmen have had their say on the 1947-8 budget, and although between them they covered a wide field, only very occasionally did their comments amount to outright criticism. The public, surely, are entitled to have their feelings expressed rather more forcibly? A general complaint was that the estimates were presented in too generalised a form to permit detailed analysis; that capital expenditure was included in general headings, making it impossible, until the Select Committee meets, to determine just how it is intended to make use of revenue. All that can be said is that the Unofficials have found themselves in this position at a time when they are expected to vote public reaction to the budget. It calls for a protest much stronger than the lukewarm objections uttered in the Chamber yesterday. One spokesman should not merely suggest a revised method of presenting the estimates; they should insist upon it. If the figures are incomprehensible to them, how much more so to the rank and file. In the capacity as unofficial members of the Legislative

Council they are expected to be even closer guardians of public interest than the Government. As selected representatives of the community they are entitled to the fullest and most detailed information before they can be expected to assent to an appropriations bill involving \$109,000,000. The Press, undoubtedly, would have drawn attention to the inadequacy of sub-headings before the Estimates had it been given the customary opportunity of so doing. But, for reasons unexplained by Government, copies of the Estimates have still to be made available to the newspapers. Press appraisal of the budget debate is in consequence, devoid of all the more difficult. One feature of yesterday's debate was the tentative stabs made by most Unofficials at the proposed income tax proposals. Presumably they are withholding their principal arguments until the draft bill comes down all the more difficult. It will be interesting to see if they are willing this afternoon to give a determined indication of their feelings by moving an amendment to the Appropriations Bill for the elimination of the token provision of \$16,000,000 as revenue from direct taxes.

ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL

NOTE SPECIAL TIMES

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CENTRAL: 12.30, 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

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In "SHIP AHoy"

THE SECOND BATTLE OF BRITAIN

Stop Interfering With Industry

BY

HALFORD W. L. REDDISH

Chairman & Managing Director, Rugby
Portland Cement Co., Ltd.

LET'S face the present, for the recent past is a sorry story and the future in present circumstances unpredictable. I write this purely as a business man—I don't blame the Government for the weather, nor do I seriously believe that millions of wicked Tories are plotting to inflict misery on themselves and others in order to annoy Mr. Shinwell.

But responsibility for our present parlous situation rests fairly and squarely on the shoulders of this Government.

First, I charge the Government with lowering the standards of decency and honesty and fair play which used to be characteristic of our national life.

Take Mr. Dalton, for example. Recently he was telling an audience at Gateshead that the shortage of coal and the lack of adequate stocks were legacies from the lately dispossessed colliery owners.

YET he knows perfectly well that the whole question of man-power in the mines and the production and distribution of coal have been under Government control for over five years, and under the control of his own Government of planners for the last 18 months.

Consider Mr. Shinwell. One of his oft-repeated excuses is that, although production of coal is up, so is industrial consumption. But he says nothing of quality, yet everyone knows how that has fallen.

The industrial user is not really interested in coal, as such, but in heat units, or, as we say, the calorific value.

If a consignment of coal has twice the ash content it should have, then obviously more "coal" must be consumed to generate the same amount of heat.

The pitiable, amateurish, bungling improvisations are too recent to need recounting. But was it planning?

The whole affair dissolved into administrative chaos, which could and should have been avoided by adequate and businesslike arrangements in good time.

In saying this I do not complain of any lack of co-operation from the senior civil servants in the departments.

They are being forced to grapple with industrial problems for which they are the first to admit they have not been trained, while they have to be careful in everything they do to leave a backdoor open through which their Ministers can escape in the event of a question in the House.

But Government interference with industry must be drastically reduced if we are ever to get on our feet again.

Let the Government govern. Let industry be run by the men who have made it their life work.

If Mr. Attlee will not shed his more outstanding administrative failures—Shinwell, Bevan, Strachey—then at least let him severely restrict their activities. Otherwise complete paralysis will set in.

I CANNOT regard the coal crisis as something apart. It is the first instalment we have to pay for governmental meddling in business, and is a forerunner of far worse muddles to come if transport and electricity are taken out of the hands of the men who really understand them.

To-day the politicians are thinking more of restricting the consumption of coal in the future than of increasing the supply. An end to this defeatism and continual failure!

What, then, is our most urgent need in this winter of our discontent? In one word, statesmanship.

THEN, again, the ordinary citizen. He is so encumbered in restrictions and rationing and controls to-day—many of them unenforceable except through official snoopers, the spying neighbour and the anonymous letter—that he is steadily learning contempt for all law.

The decay of our moral standards must be arrested. We are entitled to expect Ministers to set an example in dignity and decency.

Secondly, I charge the Government with bringing this crisis upon us by political and bureaucratic interference with industry on the part of men who just don't understand what they are doing.

THE fact is, as most industrialists who are in touch with the various departments know only too well, that this Government of Planners never had a plan in the normal sense of the term, and have shown precious little understanding of how to go about making one.

Working from hand to mouth, improvising to meet difficulties as they arise, whether in coal, building, food or anything else, is not planning. Any business run on such lines would soon come to grief.

Only a few months ago, the planners assembled the bricklayers but forgot the brickmakers. A crisis was narrowly averted.

To-day the Government is offering to buy the stock of overstocked brickworks at a 10 per cent. discount while Belgian bricks are being imported at something like £3 a thousand above the local price. Planning?

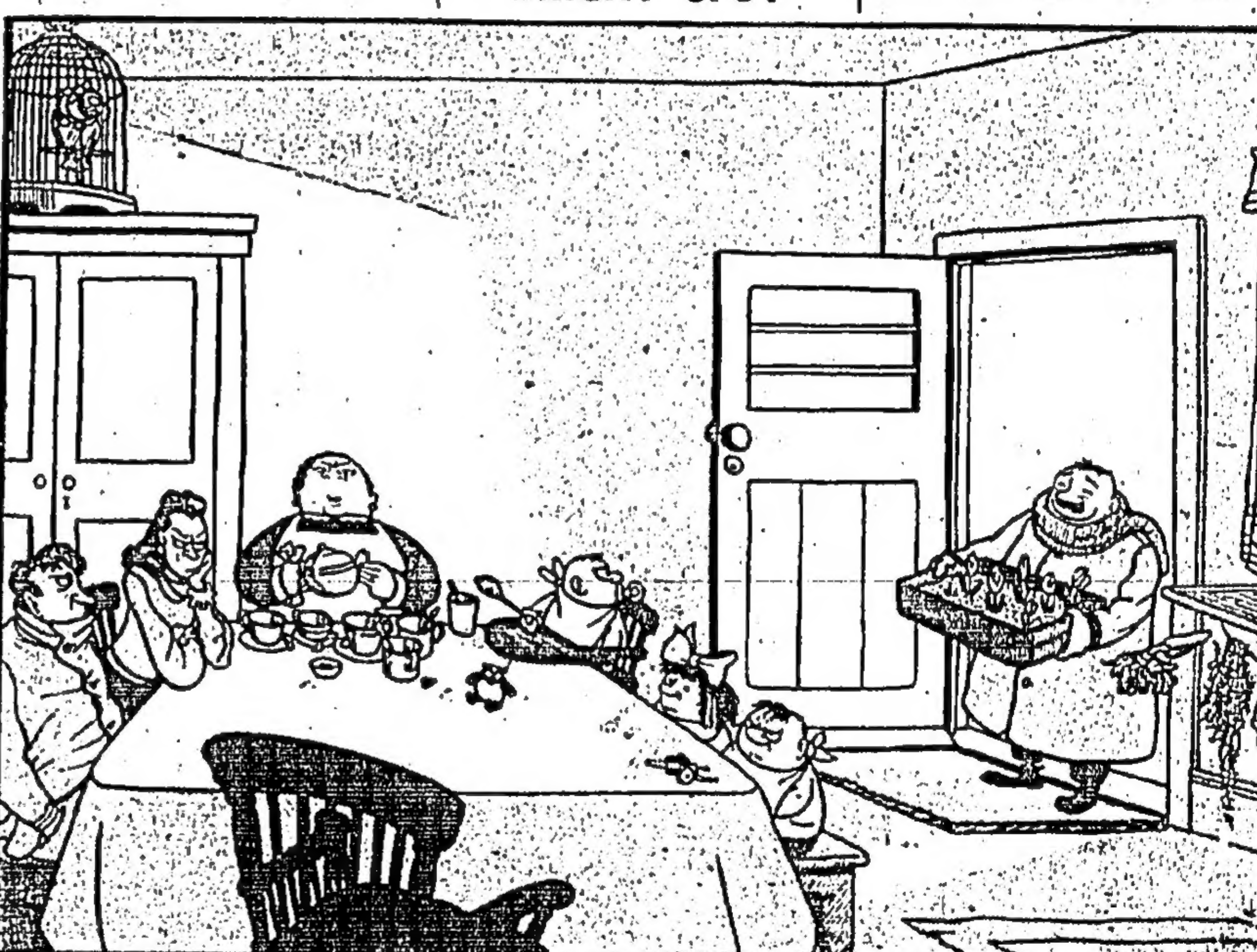
Take food. Does anyone but Mr. Strachey believe that the people are properly nourished or that distributed stocks of food are adequate to meet an emergency?

But let us get back to coal. In the House of Commons, Mr. Dalton stated that during each of the winters of 1944-45 and 1945-46 coal stocks were reduced by 8,000,000 tons.

At the beginning of this winter there were between 10 and 11 million tons in stock—insufficient to allow for the seasonal drop of 8,000,000 tons and provide an adequate working stock.

What steps did the planners take? It is known that from the beginning of October onwards there were plans and counter-plans, orders and counter-orders—and in the end the inevitable disorder, for nothing effective was done until too late.

And so a spell of severe weather catches the power stations and industrial consumers without adequate stocks and we are brought to the brink of complete disaster through a combination of ineptitude and irresponsibility.



"Oh everything's all right now—nothing to eat, no fire, no light—but the frost didn't get father's crocuses."

BY THE WAY, by Beachcomber

I SAY, Professor, why do all the cultured people avoid that dark man in the corner? Who is he?

"Haven't you heard? That's the great art collector, Brushforth, and he's got a dirty Van Dyck. It hasn't been washed for years."

"Why doesn't he try Snibbo?"

"By Jove! That's an idea. I'll tell him."

(One week later.) "I say, they do get round old Brushforth, don't they?"

"No wonder! He's tried Snibbo on his Van Dyck, and it's as good as new."

Hear what Professor Crowell says: "For three years I was a martyr to dirty pictures. Then one day a friend told me about Snibbo. I applied it to my pictures, with the most amazing results. Now I tell all my artistic friends about it."

(Signed) ARTHUR CROWELL.

Still carping

DEAR SIR,

What on earth has happened to the recently cleaned Rubens? Did that fat woman always have three arms, or has someone painted one in? And surely it was not the intention of Rubens to give her that shining nose with only one nostril. Cleaners should really be more careful. To scrape an old master with a chisel may do more harm than good. There is a definite hole in one of the Turners, which was not there last year.

"ART-LOVER."

Zubzub el Marshrat

VITA BREVIS was lunching alone in the West End when a voice behind her chair said: "You no like Alab chieftain make heppum big white palaver?"

"Why, Captain Foulencough!" she exclaimed. You

startled me. Why do you speak like that?"

"I am sure," said the Captain. "My father was an Arab sea-captain trading in the China Sea. But let us talk of love. Will you have some champagne?"

"No, thanks," said Vita coldly. "Walter," called the Captain, "bring a pail of ice, without champagne. My head aches."

"I suppose," said Vita with a sneer. "No, drink," replied the Captain, flipping her nether ear.

Britain captures ferret market

DENYING that he had filled a carpet-bearer's hat with glue, Monty Nixon (40), an egg-grader, told the magistrate that he had intended to import cats from Holland, but was refused a permit. Mrs. Tupling, employed by a different firm, said that she had no idea what any of this referred to, and was cautioned twice.

Planning Is More Than Necessary

BY

KINGSLEY MARTIN

Editor, The New Statesman
and Nation

THIS is not Dunkirk; our backs are not yet to the wall. This is merely the end of the phoney war.

We have been jerked into realising that the second Battle of Britain is not far ahead.

Somewhere in the back of our minds, while politicians made uninspiring speeches about a "grave and difficult situation," we have all, including the politicians, relied on a Maginot Line somewhere, an illusion that this land could not really suffer the catastrophes of the Continent. Perhaps a hangover from the days of Britain's world supremacy. Certainly a hangover from the war, when any urgent need was always met by land-leads. The American loan perpetuated this illusion.

THIS phoney period is over, and it must not return when the weather breaks.

At the moment this is a transport crisis because frost and snow and ice and fog and gales have stopped the coal at the pithead from being moved by rail and sea. But the crisis is, as we all know, a coal crisis.

If there is not more coal we shall have less for the factories and less exports to buy the raw materials and food we need. Unless we have made provision, unless we are ready when the loan comes to an end—many experts think in less than two years—we shall learn not merely what it is to be cold but to be hungry.

If we have no dollars to buy raw materials and food, there will be no remedy, only hunger and unemployment. We had not planned to be alone. But that is what we once again have to face.

In 1940 we needed aircraft to meet the danger. This time we

need more production and... above all, more coal, which to-day is worth more than gold.

This means, putting it bluntly, that coal miners are now the most important people in the country and therefore, like other workers for whose talents there is a special demand, able to claim a specially favoured position in the community. We need not grudge it.

BECAUSE England is an island built on coal there has, until now, always been plenty of it and the miner has been underpaid and ill-treated. After long years of rotting in idleness between the two wars, miners are naturally a little slow to understand that they need not again fear unemployment.

At last their demand for nationalisation has been granted, at last we have a Government which pays attention to them. They have responded by a substantial increase of production.

But they are a dwindling and ageing population. In return for better conditions and better pay—and miners will now have to be paid more than engineers, however much the rest of the industrial hierarchy dislikes upsetting its wage precedents—the miners may fairly be asked to agree to a substantial influx of foreign workers.

COAL comes first, but it is not the whole story. Economic "planning" means, first and foremost, the choice of priorities. Here the Government are open to criticism because they have not clearly explained to the public that a series of most uncomfortable choices has to be made.

It suits politicians of all parties to talk as if the alternatives were Utopia and bankruptcy. The truth is that if we are not to starve we have to do a lot of things that are very disagreeable.

We have been given an export target, and we have been humoured by having more goods in the shops. There were even, if I recall rightly, some people in quite responsible positions who complained of bread rationing. These very people now abuse Mr. Shinwell for not rationing fuel.

Fuel cuts would have meant short time in industry and either less consumers' goods or less exports.

In particular, a stickler for priorities would have refused to give us an almost peace-time railway service again; and, we presume, those who complained of bread rationing, and now rave the Government for not rationing fuel, would have made no complaints when the slow war-time train took half an hour longer to bring them to the office.

Again, it was bad planning on the Government's part to allow the shop-windows to be full of attractive electric stoves; bad planning to allow us to be warm in our bedrooms at night. If Mr. Shinwell now apologises for his error in permitting us to use more electricity than we could afford or had facilities to make, his critics, we hope, will not complain if the Government is more austere in future.

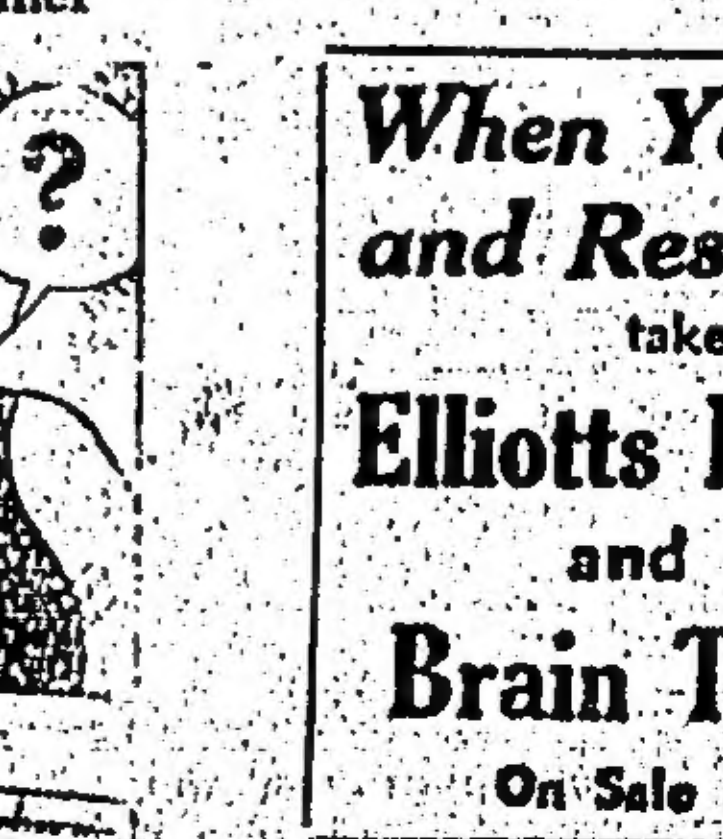
In a word, the criticism of the Government now is not that it has been too austere, but that it has been too kindly, too generous—a spendthrift, if you will. The Battle of Britain demands that the public tell Sir Stafford Cripps bluntly that we can no longer afford extravagances. A little more austerity, please, Sir Stafford.

PERHAPS it is now clear why those who most revile the Government are not, when it comes to the test, at all likely to want to overthrow it. Any Government in power—British, Socialist, Conservative or Communist, would be forced to control, plan and direct. The one impossibility is to put into practice the Conservative election cry of "no controls." That would leave us utterly helpless.

A second reason why Conservatives do not in their hearts want to get rid of this Government, however much they revile it, is that under any other than a working-class administration we should have had prolonged and fatal industrial disputes. The response among the workers to the Government's appeals was really remarkable.

I HOPE the Government will draw the moral. It must never again fall into the trick of warning us that things are bad and then explaining away its own warning with soft assurances.

NANCY He Doesn't Tick Correctly



When You Feel Tired and Restless

take
Elliotts Nerve
and
Brain Tonic

On Sale at All Dispensaries

Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Lois Leeds tells you how you can get a Head Start to Beauty!

HEAD START!

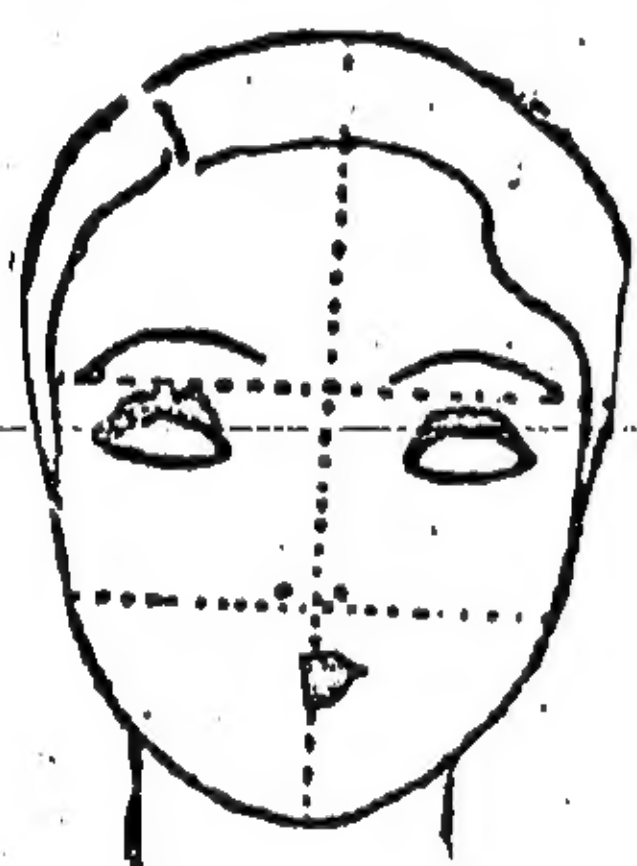
The Spring cruise traveller will give herself a head start by wearing a delectable lace mantilla, Cas-tilian in inspiration but very much up-to-the-minute! Designed by Pierre Bloch, these lace squares will make you a Fascinating Female.

Wear one as an evening head-dress, caught with brilliant clips. Then change about and flourish it next evening as a kerchief to make your every gesture Romantic!

When cruising, don't forget your hair. It is, I hope, always with you. Take along net snoods, hair nets and glamorous scarves to tie up your wind-blown tresses. And don't forget your hair brush, comb and hair pomade, plus your lacquer, and a dry shampoo. You won't want to waste a minute of your precious time on having your hair done on shipboard or in ports of call.

Packable hats, hand-knit glamour jobs, are the hats to take for travel. You'll wear them now and then and your mantilla will be perfect for all evening functions.

Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



The Round Face needs Height in the coiffure to break up the "roundness". Women with the Round Face commit more errors in their coiffures than the women of any other type of face. Hair with a side part and height on one side is very flattering. If the neck is short never allow the hair to touch the collar-line.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I told mother it spoils babies to hold them when they cry, but she keeps saying that's how she raised me!"

China Plans To Take Proper Census—When Civil War Is Over

BY THOMAS ALDEGUER

After having had to be satisfied with only "rough estimates" of her population for more than 175 years, China has decided to conduct the first nation-wide census in her modern history and, as the initial step, has promulgated a new census law.

Officially no date has yet been set for this census, which will include overseas Chinese, as well as Chinese diplomatic and consular personnel abroad, but unofficially it is learned that it will take place some time in 1950—provided the civil war is over then and the country unified.

Huns Still Believe They Won

Many millions of Germans still fervently avow that the German Army never has been beaten. The myth of the army's invincibility—regardless of two world wars—flourishes as persistently in cities smashed to rubble by enemy air power as in villages where not a shot was heard, reports Associated Press.

Allied military governments, whose agents constantly sample German opinion, are receiving almost identical reports on the fanatical pride in their military prowess which is still felt by Germans of all classes.

Even among 5,000 boy scouts in the U.S. occupation zone, a survey of informal comment showed the German army to be the only thing in their past experience which was shielded from any criticism.

German Spirit

An officer in American counter-intelligence put it this way:

"It's absurd to claim to have started to demilitarize the German spirit as long as this faith in the army is absolutely unshaken."

"The children get inoculated virtually before they're out of the cradle. Whether they were useless old Volksturm or husky young veterans let out from a prison cage, the millions of former soldiers keep their families propagandised on how good the army was."

"The army, according to Fritz Q. Public, won the battles. It was somebody else who lost the war."

Typical Comments

In collecting the most common apologies by Germans for what happened to their army—if it wasn't defeat—officials have assembled the following:

"Hitler sacrificed the German forces at Stalingrad when they could have been withdrawn."

"High German officers, corrupted by the luxuries of Paris, betrayed the army on the Western front."

"Many new tanks, ready for action, were immobilized in the last year of the war because traitorous officers failed to provide the fuel."

"Stupidity wrecked the air force, leaving the army to fight at a fearful disadvantage."

"High officers showed their true colours when they fled across the Rhine bridges to their French prostitutes, while German Red Cross nurses were abandoned in the path of the enemy."

Officers Blamed

"The bomb plot against Hitler in July 1944, was an example of the treason by high officers."

Analysing the mass of Germans' alibis, it has been found that the phrase, "betrayed by high officers," recurs most often and seems destined to replace "betrayed by the home front," which the Nazis adopted as the official excuse for the army's failure in 1914-1918.

To the German public, the army remains a glorious memory, and all the odium of disaster falls on a few men.

Typist Slip Defence

A plea that an Italian clerk's typing error had led to stores worth 10 times the intended amount being issued to a trading corporation was made before a British Army court in Rome.

Before the court on six charges was Lieut-Col. H. H. Philips, accused of stealing public property while commanding an ordnance depot near Naples.

One charge—of allowing £20,504 worth of stores to be improperly issued to a trading corporation—was dropped.

Col Philips said that through a typing mistake a letter signed by him authorizing the corporation to take 7.5 tons of stores for payment of £100 had read 75 tons.

A subsequent letter authorized the corporation to take four times the first amount which, calculated on the erroneous figures, meant taking 300 tons instead of the intended 75 at a price of £400.

SEARCH FOR OLYMPIC TALENT

Though the next Olympic Games are not due to take place in Britain until July-August 1948 the various sporting bodies there are already laying the foundations of their great task of finding the best teams possible for the various events.

A nation-wide search is to be made by the Amateur Athletic Association to unearth talent for the British athletics team, and special events are to be staged all over the country. Details of all performances reaching Games standard will be supplied to the British team manager, and all athletes listed will be offered advice and experienced coaching by well-known ex-athletes.

The Olympic Games Management Committee of the Amateur Swimming Association has recommended that the A.S.A. should arrange a number of international contests at Olympic Games distances.

Youth and experience have been blended by the selectors of the teams for the international water polo trials, which take place at Newport in Monmouthshire from April 4 to 7. This will make the selection for the 1948 Olympic Games as strong as possible.

Teams Selected

The teams selected are as follows:

England 1: D. Armslead (Bradford Dolphin), R. Potter (Oller), Excell (Cheltenham), Leach (Weston-super-Mare), R. Randall (Penguin), R. Sutton (Plaistow), R. Garforth (Bradford Dolphin). Reserve: A. Cornsorth (Derby).

England 2: H. Goble (Penguin), J. Webster (Plaistow), F. Tanner (Penguin), D. Brogan (Oldham Borough), R. Mitchell (Plaistow), Jones (Cheltenham), Webber (Weston-super-Mare). Reserve: J. Sanford (English Electric).

European championships take place at Monte Carlo on September 3 to 7, County water polo final at Weston-super-Mare on September 15 and Club water polo final at Woodcock Street Baths, Birmingham, on October 11.

GERMAN STUDIES TO BE CUT

The Norwegian Education Council has reported the forwarding of a proposal to the Ministry of Church and Education recommending a decided reduction in studies of the German language in secondary schools, with a corresponding increase in English instruction.

During the war and German occupation, Nazi school authorities reduced English instruction in Norway to a bare minimum and instituted a broad expansion of German language and German culture studies, officials said.—Associated Press.

Safe Flying In All Weathers

The Empire Flying School at Huddersfield, Wiltshire, is concentrating this year on instrument flying in all weathers in various types of aircraft. A series of courses have been arranged, the first of which is now in progress.

To this school come the most skilled pilots from all R.A.F. commands at home and abroad, as well as from the Dominions air forces, and they in turn disseminate throughout the air forces of the Commonwealth the knowledge they have gained at the school.

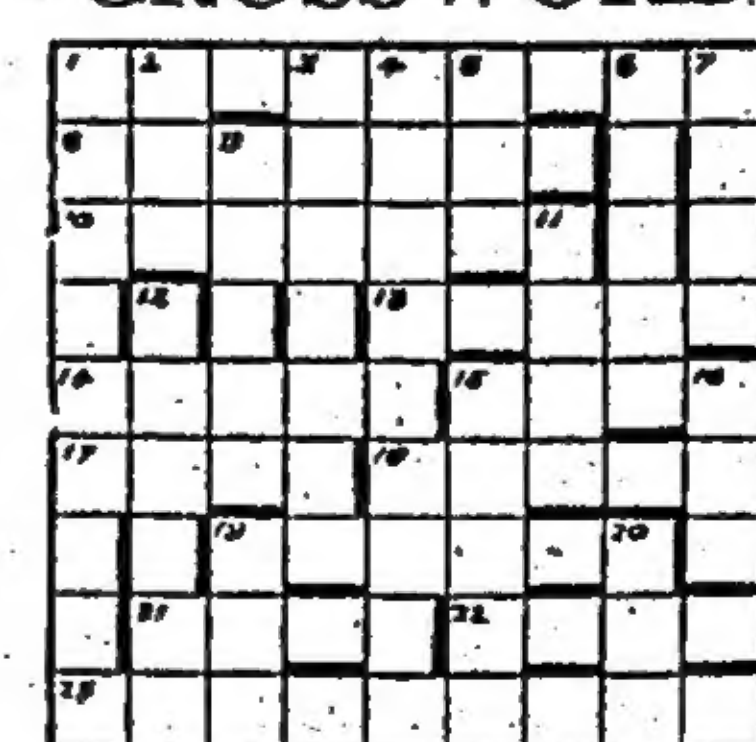
It is hoped by means of these specialised courses to make the air forces more "weather conscious," and in this respect the R.A.F. is aiming to lead the world. The school is equipped with every flying aid. Safe flying in all weathers is one of its chief objectives. Ministry of Civil Aviation pilots as well as Service pilots are among those who will take the courses.

Rupert & the New Pat—15



Rupert and Bill find it no easy matter to stalk the black cat, for the creature seems to be in no hurry to get anywhere and saunters about lazily, sometimes sniffing at flowers or jumping up at faces. Whenever he sits down and gazes around the two friends have to crouch behind stones or tufts of grass and keep very still. At last the cat wanders over the top of the slope. "Now's our chance," whispers Rupert. "If we're very quiet we can get quite close to him."

CROSSWORD



- Across
- Proves that you can endure. (6)
 - Perhaps you expect the picture to be static. (7)
 - Having horns, hoofs, etc., a different colour to the body. (7)
 - Sarcasm. (6)
 - Area for a short treatise? (5)
 - Use this to repeat from memory. (4)
 - This call is nominal. (4)
 - It's a tax. (6)
 - Given in rank. (5)
 - Water that starts the tarnishing. (4)
 - What do you find in a ship? (4)
 - Down
 - 1 and 23. This may use Morse, but not by semaphore, lamps or helio. (10)
 - She returns as she goes. (3)
 - A little box or cell. (7)
 22. A little box or cell. (7)
 - Kat in bare surroundings. (5)
 21. A little box or cell. (7)
 2. A little box or cell. (7)
 20. Given in rank. (5)
 19. Taken from the electricity works. (4)
 - When he gets in slow surroundings he is not very deep. (3)
 20. Given in rank. (5)
 18. Half a cigarette but a longer. (4)
 17. Taken from the electricity works. (4)
 16. When he gets in slow surroundings he is not very deep. (3)
 15. 20. Given in rank. (5)
 14. 19. Taken from the electricity works. (4)
 13. 18. Half a cigarette but a longer. (4)
 12. 17. Taken from the electricity works. (4)
 11. 16. When he gets in slow surroundings he is not very deep. (3)
 10. 15. 20. Given in rank. (5)
 9. 14. 19. Taken from the electricity works. (4)
 8. 13. 18. Half a cigarette but a longer. (4)
 7. 12. 17. Taken from the electricity works. (4)
 6. 11. 16. When he gets in slow surroundings he is not very deep. (3)
 5. 10. 15. 20. Given in rank. (5)
 4. 9. 14. 19. Taken from the electricity works. (4)
 3. 8. 13. 18. Half a cigarette but a longer. (4)
 2. 7. 12. 17. Taken from the electricity works. (4)
 1. 6. 11. 16. When he gets in slow surroundings he is not very deep. (3)

NOW SHOWING **KINGS** At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

A STORY OF ROMANCE, ADVENTURE

AND EXQUISITE MUSIC

J. ARTHUR RANK presents

"THE MAGIC BOW"

LOVE LIFE OF PAGININI, WORLD FAMOUS VIOLINIST

with STEWART GRANGER PHYLLIS CALVERT

and Jean Kent Cecil Parker Dennis Price

VIOLIN SOLOS BY YEHUDIN MENUHIN

A GAINSBOROUGH PICTURE — RELEASED BY EAGLE-LION

LATEST GAUMONT BRITISH NEWS

SUNDAY AT 11.30 A.M. LORETTA YOUNG in "THE MEN IN HER LIFE" A COLUMBIA PICTURE

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ALL THE GLAMOUR OF THEIR LIVES AND THEIR LAUGHTER! ALL THE DARING OF THESE DANGEROUS! ... in a musical story spectacular as these stars!

THE DOLLY SISTERS

BETTY GRABLE

JOHN PAYNE JUNE HAVER

S. Z. SAKALL Reginald Gardiner

IRVING CUMMINGS GEORGE JESSEL

SUNDAY AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY

A warm, tender, stirring story of five lovable boys...

"THE SULLIVANS"

AT REDUCED PRICES!

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SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.10, 7.10 & 9.15 P.M.

They made history... and LOVE!

COLUMBIA PICTURES presents

Alexandre Dumas

The FIGHTING GUARDSMAN

with WILLARD PARKER ANITA LOUISE JANIS CARTER

JOHN LODER EDGAR BUCHANAN GEORGE MACREARY

Screen Play by Franz Spencer and Edward Galt Based on "The Companions of Jehu" by Alexandre Dumas Produced by MICHAEL KRAKE Directed by HENRY LEVIN

NO PAPERS OR FUNDS

Yet Travelled To 17 Countries

A tall, clear-eyed Dutch youth who hatched more than half way around the world without visas or money said he would keep on trying to enter the United States even if he is deported, because living there is his ailing mother's one chance for happiness.

William Tellekamp, 17, was

arrested in Honolulu when he stepped off a B-29 from Guam wearing RAAF uniform without insignia. He was charged with illegal entry into United States territory. He has since found a number of friends who are trying to help him to get to Boston, where he wants to be an engineer.

Fifteen teen-ago Sunday School class members raised his \$500 bail and added more for living expenses until his case comes up for hearing.

The FBI is investigating his story of flying across the Pacific through the strongly guarded bases of Guam and Kwajalein in army planes.

Immigration officers were at a loss to understand how he passed through 17 countries from Holland to Honolulu with no papers or funds. Tellekamp said: "There are many good people still in the world, especially in the air force."

The youth told the United Press that he is a native of Sumatra, where his father was a planter.

Slogans Greet Governor

Nicosia, Mar. 27.
Slogans demanding the union of Cyprus with Greece greeted Lord Winster, the new Governor of Cyprus, when he arrived here to-day in a Royal Air Force Dakota.
Greek villagers lined the road from the airport waving banners and flags and shouting the slogans.
A large crowd of Turks gathered in the central square here and cheered the new Governor.—Reuter.

Paraguay's Rebel Head Interned

Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 27.
Major Cesar Aguirre, the Paraguayan insurgent leader, who arrived here on Tuesday on a "propaganda" visit, was today interned by the Brazilian authorities.

He will not be allowed to return to Paraguay until the end of the uprising.—Reuter.

Lacked Passport

The Brazilian Government announced to-day it had ordered the internment of Major Cesar Aguirre, Paraguayan rebel leader, who yesterday arrived as the "first envoy of the revolution."

He lacked a passport, Aguirre, who led the initial revolt of the Paraguayan garrison at Concepcion about three weeks ago, said in an interview before he was taken by the police that he expected the overthrow of President Rigoberto Morinigo's regime by midsummer, and free elections would be held by mid-August.

The Brazilian airline, Panair do Brazil, cancelled flights to the Paraguayan capital after the rebel radio reported "first movements of the great offensive toward Asuncion" had begun.

Government reports said "An entire company of rebels was killed, captured or wounded in the fighting with Government troops."—Associated Press.

OPPOSITION TO TRUMAN POLICY

New York, March 27.
Henry A. Wallace has joined the fight to substitute for the Administration's "Truman Doctrine" a programme of non-military United Nations aid for Greece and Turkey, predicated on reform of the Greek Government, and a ban on any grant to Turkey. The Wallace proposal followed closely in line with suggestions already advanced by Senators Claude Pepper and Glen Taylor.

Similar sentiments were echoed by the former mayor of New York, Fiorello La Guardia, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The Wallace programme as outlined by House leaders, decided to let the Senate carry the initiative in acting first on Truman's proposals.

House leaders said they believed that the Senate is in closer touch with ramifications of American foreign policy than the House members. While Arthur Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was pressing for early action, it was agreed that April 7 would be the earliest likely date for opening the floor to the Wallace proposal.

At the same time Congressional leaders generally abandoned the notion of rushing a \$100,000,000 reconstruction and finance corporation loan as a "stopgap" measure.

PROGRAMME FEATURES
The Wallace substitute programme called for American relief funds to Greece under American supervision. American funds for Greek reconstruction provided only after "drastic political and social reforms, a ban on the use of any American funds for military purposes administration of reconstruction funds through international agencies under United Nations supervision."

Mr. Wallace charged the Truman programme "with amounting to 'ransoming wretched bureaucracies in the Middle East.'"
In Washington Senator Vandenberg and Senator Tom Connally asserted that the President's programme to aid Greece and Turkey could be integrated with long-range activities of the United Nations. They sought at hearings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that there is no other point of the United States defence where the money would be more advantageously spent.—United Press.

FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS AUSTRIA

Thorny Question Of German Assets

BY SYLVIAN MANGEOT
Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Moscow, Mar. 27.

The Council of Foreign Ministers to-night took over from the Austrian deputies the study of German assets in Austria. This, all observers here agree, is the thorniest question still standing between the Big Four and agreement on the preparation of the Austrian draft treaty.

Today's debate revealed the full extent of the differences separating the Soviet point of view from that of the Western powers. Mr. Molotov stated the Soviet view that, since the American and British governments have renounced their claim to German assets in the Soviet zone of Austria, the Russian authorities had the right to deal with these assets as they wished.

ULTRA-MODERN SKYSCRAPERS TO HOUSE UNO

New York, Mar. 27.

Architects planning the new United Nations headquarters agreed to build three key skyscrapers with the principal offices linked by television. It was disclosed today.

Mr. Wallace Harrison, chief United Nations architect, explained that UN officials, watching television screens, could keep touch with what went on in all the major Council chambers. Facsimile transmissions of maps and other documents also would be used between the buildings.

He said a 40-storey office building will be the first to go up on the headquarters site beside the East River, in midtown Manhattan. The building will be at the southern end of the site, while the two other office buildings, of about 25 storeys each will be at the northern end.

The latter buildings would include offices for the delegations and staffs of agencies affiliated with the United Nations. The General Assembly hall, which will be used less than most buildings, will be the last one to be erected.

Mr. Harrison disclosed he was planning to accommodate the United Nations with 70 members instead of the present 55. The main Assembly hall will seat 1,200 delegates and advisers with 1,500 seats reserved for the public and 800 for news reporters.—United Press.

King Exceeds Speed Limit

National Park, Mar. 27.

Driving the big Royal car through a portion of the 8,000 square mile game reserve to-day, the King became so interested in seeing the animals that he exceeded the 10 mile per hour speed limit.

He was persuaded to slow down by the Princess Elizabeth and Margaret, who were driving in the car behind. The Queen rode beside the King throughout the day.—Associated Press.

No Lions

Pretoriuskop, Mar. 27.
King George VI drove the Royal car to-day through Kruger Park trying to flush a lion, but despite 70 miles of hunting saw nothing more ferocious than seven small hippos taking a swim.

The King took over the wheel and led a caravan of cars on the hunt. French elephant and lion tracks were seen.

Princess Margaret was the sharpest-eyed of the royal party and spotted the hippos first.—United Press.

Police Picket Arsenal

Patna, Mar. 27.

Troops have been called out at Jamalpur, 90 miles east of Patna, against police strikers picketing the arsenal and preventing officers from entering. Instructions to disarm the "rebel" police were sent to-day from Patna. Here and in Gaya the police strike situation was said to be now under control.

According to official quarters the strike is in protest against the suspension of two police sergeants at Patna and the conviction of another at Gaya for contempt of court. Troops were still patrolling Patna to-day and guarding the police picket lines.
Eighty-nine policemen and two Communists were arrested yesterday.—Reuter.

Arbitration as proposed by General George Marshall was unnecessary. As to the question of the status of German assets under American law, the Soviet view was that provision should be made in the treaty guaranteeing unconditional control over assets with the various powers concerned.

General Marshall restated the view previously made in his paper on German assets and called a definition of "just what assets the Soviet Union think they should have title to as the result of the Potsdam decision on German assets."

The United States delegate added: "From our 20 months' experience in Austria we believe that there is misunderstanding on this score and that, in some instances there have been errors in the definition erroneously included in the report which was taken away from the Germans after the Anschluss by force or duress and other property belonging to the United Nations and their nationals."

Our view none of the Allies intended at Potsdam to transfer title to German assets which were taken from the victims of Nazi aggression and which justice and equity demand be returned to them."

Extraterritorial Rights
General Marshall reminded Mr. Molotov that in the case of German assets in Austria transferred as German reparations, the Austrian law applied to these properties. "It never was intended at Potsdam that properties obtained as German reparations, even in Germany, would enjoy extraterritorial rights," he said. On this point he quoted Mr. Molotov's statement on economic principles in Moscow on March 19.

Mr. Molotov then said: "No extraterritorial rights are involved with respect to these Soviet-owned enterprises in Germany since they all function under German law."

General Marshall argued that it would be inconsistent to admit the same principle for Austria. "If it is held that it does not apply, the United States delegation would feel very definitely that to remove large segments of Austrian industry from Austria would nullify the pledge we had taken in the very first article of the treaty, namely, an unanimous agreement to re-establish a sovereign and independent state."

Anglo-American Claims
Mr. Bevin said the fact that Britain and America had renounced their claims to German assets in Austria did not entitle the Soviet Government to determine unilaterally German ownership was covered by the British and American renunciation. Mr. Bevin quoted paragraph nine of the Potsdam Protocol referring to reparations from Germany and not Austria, and said that it would be contrary to common justice to impose on Austria treaty obligations to transfer assets in Austria unless provision was also made for machinery for judging in cases where doubt existed.

Mr. Molotov replied a letter from Mr. Averell Harriman (then United States Ambassador in Moscow), dated September 7, 1945, which said: "The Soviet Government should dispose of German external assets in the eastern zone and in eastern Austria."

M. Georges Bidault, French Foreign Minister, said that it was clear that the Soviet Government was entitled to all German assets in the eastern zone and naturally clear that other powers were all entitled to German assets in the western zone. He argued, however, that this applied only to assets of beneficiaries of spoliation, and Bidault proposed that the powers be instructed to submit a definition of assets, adopting the principle that these should be taken from Germany and not from Germany's victims.

Clearer Definition
General Marshall said that he did not dispute Russia's right to reparations. As Mr. Harriman's letter, he asserted that it supported the United States view. General Marshall backed M. Bidault in his demand for a clearer definition. "Our aim is to create an independent Austria, with enough assets to permit her survival," he said.

Mr. Bevin said that M. Bidault's proposal followed closely the views of Britain. He declared that he would never admit that it was agreed at Potsdam that shares stolen by Nazis should be given as reparations.

Generalissimo Stalin, he said, had agreed at Potsdam that there were to be no reparations from Austria. Mr. Bidault then circulated his proposal, which read: "That the powers be instructed: (1) to prepare an article providing for recognition of German assets in Austria under the provisions of the Potsdam decision; (2) to prepare a definition of German assets in Austria excluding all property taken under force or duress, or more generally all property unduly taken from 'United Nations' nationals, or from Austrian nationals, for racial, religious or political reasons; (3) to prepare arbitration clauses on the basis of article 50 of the draft treaty with Austria."

M. Molotov said that he would accept.

One of M. Bidault's proposals was, in place of paragraph two, the following amendment: "That the powers should prepare a definition of German assets in Austria, excluding properties seized by the Germans as the result of direct violent action or expropriation without any compensation having been made either to the nationals of United Nations or to Austria."

M. Molotov suggested that the third clause of M. Bidault's proposal should be excluded.

At this point the meeting adjourned until to-morrow at Mr. Bevin's proposal to enable the Ministers to study M. Molotov's amendment, which was circulated in writing.

Before dealing with Austria, the Foreign Ministers had considered Yugo-Slavia's application to be heard when the Trieste financial commission's report to the Council was considered. It was agreed not to hear Yugo-Slavia in Moscow, but that copies of the commission's report should be circulated for information to both Yugo-Slavia and Italy.

Wide Gap

Observers here agree that M. Molotov's amendment to M. Bidault's proposal on German assets still leaves a wide gap between the Russian views and those of the Western powers. An expert estimation of the implication of M. Molotov's definition of German assets is that it would leave roughly four-fifths of the property seized by the Germans in the category of German assets seized by the Soviet authorities.

While M. Molotov appears to have rounded the necessary to legally German assets, this new definition clearly falls very far short of the ideas of the Austrian Government on this subject.
It is recalled here that the Germans had made some paper compensation of token nature to legalise nearly all their seizures of property in Austria as in other occupied countries.—Reuter.

Chinese Officials Talk, But Incompetent To Act

New York, Mar. 27.
The New York Herald-Tribune, commenting on Chinese politicians in an editorial today, said that officials had shown incompetence in so many ways that nothing they uttered could be taken seriously.

SNOOPING BY MI-5

(Continued from Page 1)

secrets, whether civil or military. Another name for it is the British Secret Service. Its activities are being directed increasingly to civil affairs, an informed source told Reuter to-day. "It works in connection with every government department."

Some newspaper reports named the suspended or dismissed civil servants as employees of the Home Office, Admiralty and Ministry of Supply. None of these three government departments would make any comment on the reports to-day and refused either to confirm or deny them.

COUNCIL'S COMMENT
The secret police is an institution which the British public has always imagined was to be found only in the less democratic countries," said the National Council of Civil Liberties, commenting to-night on the MI-5 activity.

"Now we see one in action in Britain. The victim is not informed of the charges against him and can take no action to refute them and clear himself. The British people must protest now or they will find their civil liberties are taken from them."

"Let those against whom there are accusations be informed of them and let the public know too, so that all can judge the issue."
Two young women clerks, members of the civil service clerical association, are also said to have been dismissed through the intervention of MI-5.

The two women "do not know what they have been dismissed for," they were not told," said Mr. White, the General Secretary of the Association. "They are both members of the Communist Party and as in the present cases and a number of previous cases persons concerned have all significantly been Communist. The assumption is that this is the reason, but we cannot get official confirmation or denial of it."—Reuter.

Soviet Marshal Dies

Moscow, Mar. 27.
Moscow Radio announced to-night that Marshal Fedorenko, commander of the Soviet Union's armoured troops, died on March 27 "after a long illness."—United Press.

Fear Battle For Dairen

New York, March 27.
The New York Times, in an editorial discussing Russia's agreement to turn Dairen over to the Chinese National Government, said what the Chinese Government apparently fears "is that the Russians will now hasten their departure, leaving the Communist rebels in control of the city."
It would presumably mean a battle which might destroy what remains in the port. The Chinese expect to find Dairen stripped, but would like to recover at least the skeleton of their once prosperous city." the editorial said.—United Press.

TRYGVE LIE EMPLANES FOR NORWAY

New York, Mar. 27.

Mr. Victor Hoo of China, today temporarily took over administrative charge of United Nations affairs when Secretary-General Trygve Lie emplaned for Norway.

Dr. Lie will report to the Norwegian Parliament, and expects to return to the United States next Tuesday or Wednesday.
During his absence his duties will be handled by Mr. Hoo, assistant secretary-general in charge of trusteeship affairs.—Associated Press.

Palestine Issue

New York, Mar. 27.

The Scandinavian Airlines said Dr. Lie has booked a return passage for April 7.
Meanwhile, earlier at Lake Success, Dr. Lie, in his first conference for six months, said he expected Britain "very soon" to request a special meeting of the General Assembly to tackle the Palestine problem.

He said that when he receives the request he would poll all United Nations members on the proposal, and if a majority approves, he will call a special session within 15 days. He added that a special session would cost at least \$500,000.

Asked if the warning in his speech with which he opened the initial UN Trusteeship Council meeting—that the United Nations should be consulted even when most vital national interests are at stake—referred specifically to President Truman's proposal to bypass the United Nations in the Greco-Turkish aid programme, Dr. Lie replied: "No. I was thinking of all countries." He brushed aside other questions on the Greco-Turkish programme with "no comment."—United Press.

Chinese Officials Talk, But Incompetent To Act

New York, Mar. 27.
The New York Herald-Tribune, commenting on Chinese politicians in an editorial today, said that officials had shown incompetence in so many ways that nothing they uttered could be taken seriously.

SNOOPING BY MI-5

(Continued from Page 1)

secrets, whether civil or military. Another name for it is the British Secret Service. Its activities are being directed increasingly to civil affairs, an informed source told Reuter to-day. "It works in connection with every government department."

Some newspaper reports named the suspended or dismissed civil servants as employees of the Home Office, Admiralty and Ministry of Supply. None of these three government departments would make any comment on the reports to-day and refused either to confirm or deny them.

COUNCIL'S COMMENT
The secret police is an institution which the British public has always imagined was to be found only in the less democratic countries," said the National Council of Civil Liberties, commenting to-night on the MI-5 activity.

"Now we see one in action in Britain. The victim is not informed of the charges against him and can take no action to refute them and clear himself. The British people must protest now or they will find their civil liberties are taken from them."

"Let those against whom there are accusations be informed of them and let the public know too, so that all can judge the issue."
Two young women clerks, members of the civil service clerical association, are also said to have been dismissed through the intervention of MI-5.

The two women "do not know what they have been dismissed for," they were not told," said Mr. White, the General Secretary of the Association. "They are both members of the Communist Party and as in the present cases and a number of previous cases persons concerned have all significantly been Communist. The assumption is that this is the reason, but we cannot get official confirmation or denial of it."—Reuter.

Soviet Marshal Dies

Moscow, Mar. 27.
Moscow Radio announced to-night that Marshal Fedorenko, commander of the Soviet Union's armoured troops, died on March 27 "after a long illness."—United Press.

Giant Pyramid Said Located In Shensi

BY WALTER RUNDLE
Copyright by the United Press

Shanghai, Mar. 28.

The existence in remote, mountainous south-central Shensi of an apparently unrecorded and unexplored giant pyramid, which dwarfs Egypt's famed great Pyramid of Cheops, was described to the United Press by Mr. Maurice Sheahan, Far Eastern regional director for Trans-world Airways.

They Don't Mind Japan Attending

BY DOON CAMPBELL

New Delhi, Mar. 27.

More than 90 percent of the delegates to the Asian Relations Conference, representing one-half of the world's population, bear "no cultural, scientific or economic malice" against Japan, which they would like to see represented at this historic meeting here.

This is the result of a Reuter ballot in which almost a score of delegates answered the question: "Should Japan be represented or not?"

Almost without exception the leaders made a point of the fact that the Asian conference was an unofficial non-political gathering. One point that had practically unanimous expression was, "Japan belongs to Asia and so Japan is entitled to be present."

One of the most revealing things about the poll was that countries like China and Siam, which suffered so much from the Japanese, showed no antagonism and no antipathy towards their old enemy.

Liberal Attitude

The leader of the Philippines delegation and one of two observers made up the minority vote against Japanese attendance at the conference.

Perhaps the most liberal attitude was taken by Dr. Burhanuddin, the leader of the Malayan delegation, who said: "We want unity and unity. This is primarily a cultural conference of the Asiatic countries, and Japan is an Asiatic country."
Mr. S. D. Banerjee, the Ceylon delegate, said: "We are Buddhists, and Japan is a Buddhist country. In view of the cultural nature of the conference the Japanese should be here, but we can understand why they are not."—Reuter.

Hongkong Police Reserve

ORDER NO. 6 OF 1947.

Instruction

All ranks of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will attend Murray Parade Ground on Monday, 31st March, 1947 at 17.30 hours for instruction. Dress—Uniform.

Appointments

C.I.(R) Ts'o Chi On is transferred to Headquarters Staff from No. 2 Company vice C.I.(R) A. W. Mooney resigned.
P.C.R. 102 Lee Kim Bun is appointed C.I.(R) and posted to No. 2 Company.

P.C.R. 101 Lee Sai Wah is appointed I.(R) and posted to Headquarters Staff.
P.S.R. 318 Shum Siu Luen is appointed S.I.(R) and posted to Headquarters Staff.

All appointments to date from 26th March, 1947.

Sgt. N. G. Rolph, Adjutant, P.R.

OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated Registered Air Mail. Post close 15 minutes earlier than the time stated below.

Friday, March 28
Airmail: Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, Ceylon, Colombo, Bombay, Sydney, Auckland, Canton, Kowloon, Chungking, 3.30 p.m.
Canton, Kowloon, Kunning, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Chungking, 3.30 p.m.
Seamail: Straits, Madras, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, 2 p.m. and 4 p.m.
Kobe, Yokohama, 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 4 p.m.
Train: Canton, 4 p.m.

Saturday, March 29

Airmail: Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Sydney, Auckland, Canton, Kowloon, Chungking, 3.30 p.m.
Seamail: Straits, 10 a.m.
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, 10 a.m.
Macao, Sourabaya, Batavia, 3 p.m.
Bombay, 4 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 4 p.m.
Train: Canton, 4 p.m.

Sunday, March 30

Airmail: Bangkok, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland and London, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Luchow, Kunning, 10 a.m.
Seamail: Swatow, Foochow, 10 a.m.
Macao, Tientsin, Shekai, 10 a.m.
Train: Canton, 10 a.m.

Mr. Sheahan, who spent nine years in lesser known West China, first as transportation adviser to the Chinese Government and later as U.S. Army colonel directing forward supplies to Mai-Gen Chennault's Flying Tigers, placed the giant pyramid at approximately 40 air miles southwest of Sian (the first capital of the Han Dynasty, about 300 B.C.) where he sighted it from an aeroplane towering at an estimated 1,000 feet above a Chinese village nestling against a 10,000-foot range of the Tsinlin Mountains.

"It lies at the far end of a valley, in which can be seen hundreds of small burial mounds of all shapes and sizes visible from the Lunghai railway," Mr. Sheahan said. "When I first flew over it I was impressed by the perfect pyramidal form and its great size, but during the war years I gave it no further thought since it is incredible that anything so large could be unknown."

Mr. Sheahan, who has been studying a possible extension of the TWA overseas service from India to Shanghai, said there is a second large pyramid in the same area, but even that is dwarfed by the giant which, as "near as we could estimate from the air, is more than 1,500 feet at the base and probably 1,000 feet high."

He said that from the air he could see only small footpaths leading to the village at the site of the pyramid.

Chinese quarters say that in view of the almost complete absence of communications, even trails, in some West China mountain areas, it is not impossible that such a huge pyramid could long ago have been forgotten except by the natives in the area.

Mr. Sheahan said his plane flew low over the area to permit photographs to be taken. These, he said, he has at home as a record of his archaeological discovery, the real character and importance of which could not be evaluated locally.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S BROADCAST

ZBW on 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 2 p.m., and 630 to 11 p.m., and also on 925 micycles in the 31 metre band from 12.30 to 1.15, 6.30 to 7.30 and 9 to 11 p.m.
630 Film Memories: 7. London Relay: World News, 7.10. London Relay: Home News from Britain, 7.15. "Romance and Rhythm", 7.30. Studio: "You Asked for It"—Variety Request Programme arranged by Lynn. 7.45. "The Great Escape" from Walt Disney's "Make Mine Music", 8.00. Interlude: 8. London Relay: News, 8.10. Studio: Film Festival by Louis Shaffner. A Schumann Programme with brief commentary by the Rev. Father T. B. Ryan, S.J., 8.15. Orchestra: "The Marriage of Figaro" by the Chorus & Orchestra with the Principals of La Scala Opera, Milan; 11. Close Down.

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THE BIRDS OF HONGKONG

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NOTICE

War Crimes desires to get in touch with Mr. J. MacDONALD, formerly of 319, Laichikok Road, Kowloon. The above-mentioned is believed to have been a member of the Royal Scots Regiment and was, during the war years, interned in Camps 19D, Tokyo, and 2B, Kawasaki, Japan.

Will anyone having knowledge of the whereabouts of Mr. J. MacDONALD kindly communicate with Lt. C. C. Brett, War Crimes Investigation Unit, Hong Kong, Telephone No. 34048.